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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by
James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained
his sole property until his death in 1872,
when it was sold to his son, also James
Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership
of the paper, which remained in his hands
until his death in 1919. The HERALD be-
came the property of Frank A. Munsey, its
present owner, in 1920.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1922.

Great Discoveries.

Wednesday was Discovery Day in
the bus investigation.

The Transit Commission discovered
JOHN A. MCCARTHY.

Mr. MCCARTHY, it appears, is the
man who discovered Mr. Hylan.

Mr. MCCARTHY discovered Mr.
Hylan's greatness to CHARLES F.
MURPHY, who discovered that Hylan
would do for Mayor.

When Hylan became Mayor he dis-
covered the bus system.

When the bus system was in opera-
tion Discoverer MCCARTHY discovered
that there was money in running
buses.

He discovered friends in whose
name bus licenses could be taken out
and he discovered that the Mayor's
Commissioner of Plant and Structures
would grant the licenses.

He discovered that CHARLES F.
MURPHY's nephew was just the man
to help in the supervision of the col-
lection of the bus receipts.

How sweet it is to discover brother-
hood united in friendship, reciprocity
and prosperity!

The Way Miller Turned Back
the Spending Tide.

It is only fair to AL SMITH to say
that when the State appropriations
and expenditures increased enormously
under his administration they did
only what the State appropriations
and expenditures had been doing under
preceding administrations. Year after
year the taxpayers' money had been
pouring out of the State treasury in
increasing and alarming volumes.

But also it is no more than fair
to the administration just before Gov-
ernor SMITH's and to Governor MIL-
LER's just after Governor SMITH's to
say that Governor SMITH served only
half of the fiscal year of 1919, that
fiscal period beginning July 1, 1918,
and ending June 30, 1919, while Gov-
ernor SMITH did not go into office
until January 1, 1919.

The appropriations of \$95,890,938
for that year were not made under
Governor SMITH; they were made under
Governor WHITMAN before him.

And the expenditures of half that
year, the first half, were made under
WHITMAN and only the expenditures of
the second half of the year under
SMITH.

SMITH, therefore, does not deserve
either full credit or full blame for
the record of the appropriations and
expenditures of the fiscal year of 1919.

The first full fiscal year under
SMITH was the year of 1920, from
July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920. And
in that year, the complete Smith
year, the appropriations made to
cover the expenses of running the
State under Governor SMITH made the
fiscal year leap from \$95,840,938 to
\$145,219,966.

In the same way the appropria-
tions and expenditures of the first half
of the fiscal year of 1921 were not
chargeable to the Miller administra-
tion, for SMITH was Governor in that
period from July 1 to December 31,
1920, and MILLER was Governor the
second half of that fiscal year, from
January 1 to June 30, 1921.

When Governor MILLER went into
office, therefore, he got the heritage
of the appropriations made under
SMITH and he got the heritage of
half a year of the expenditures of the
Smith administration in the fiscal
year of 1921. Governor MILLER also
got the Smith administration esti-
mates of what was needed to run the
State Government for the fiscal year
next following, and that estimate was
for more than \$200,000,000.

But Governor MILLER's business
administration did not listen to any
kind of \$200,000,000 for the State ex-
penditures in the new fiscal year. Gov-
ernor MILLER's business administra-
tion chopped that estimated \$200,000,-
000 down to actual appropriations for
the fiscal year of 1922 to \$139,353,449.

So here is how the record stands
on the first full fiscal year under

SMITH and the first full year under
MILLER:

Governor SMITH.....1920 \$145,219,966
Smith estimate for.....1921 200,000,000
Miller actual.....1921 139,353,449

That is the way Governor MILLER
stopped the rising tide of State ex-
penditures, turned it back and then
in his first full fiscal year did more
State work than ever before with
lower appropriations than in SMITH's
first full fiscal year, with lower
expenditures than in SMITH's first full
fiscal year and with lower taxes than
in SMITH's first full fiscal year.

The Country Needs Beveridge.

ALBERT BEVERIDGE is running for
the United States Senate in Indiana.

He should be elected on his merits,
irrespective of political affiliations.

The Senate needs men of ability,
needs trained legislators, and BEV-
ERIDGE has the ability and the train-
ing. In his twelve years of service

as Senator from Indiana the country
came to recognize in him a man of
exceptional equipment for the job.

He took his work seriously and
applied himself to the business of the
nation with the zeal and intense in-
terest a man of parts applies to his
own business. BEVERIDGE does not
know how to be indifferent.

ALBERT BEVERIDGE went to the
United States Senate at the age of 36.

That was very young to take his
place among the members of that
august body. In years he had not
gone far; in knowledge he had trav-
eled very far, for BEVERIDGE was a
student of government, a student of
affairs.

In those twelve years in the Sen-
ate, grappling with great problems
and measuring swords with the big
fellows of the day, BEVERIDGE grew
continuously. His record as United
States Senator is a fine one. It was
not long before he became one of the
outstanding men of the Senate, one
of the most brilliant men of the
Senate.

When BEVERIDGE's second term ex-
pired he found himself out of
public life he kept on serving the
public through the production of a
great historical work, "The Life of
John Marshall." The years of pain-
staking work, study, analysis, re-
search ripened and enriched his
mind and broadened his scope, with
the result that to-day BEVERIDGE is
one of the foremost authorities on
American political history; one of
the foremost scholars among Ameri-
can statesmen.

But BEVERIDGE is far more than all
this. He is a man of action, of force,
of courage. He is an impressive
speaker, a brilliant orator. BEV-
ERIDGE will be a very great asset to
the country if returned to the United
States Senate by the voters of Indi-
ana. This after war period with all
its problems needs men in the na-
tional capital of the caliber and cour-
age of BEVERIDGE.

No Free Trade for America.

Speaking as the economist, as the
general advocate of free trade and
as the particular champion of the
traditional British tariff system Sir
GEORGE PAISH declared on Wednes-
day evening before the American
Manufacturers Export Association the
following:

"The men responsible for national
and international policy after four
years of opportunity have not only
failed to find a solution for the eco-
nomic and financial problems which
the war created but have rendered
them more difficult to solve."

What Sir GEORGE meant by that
utterance was that the creditor na-
tion of the world expect payment
on the international debts owed them,
yet with tariff walls erected at their
ports bar the debtor nations from
paying the debts. Of the United
States he said in respect of this ban
upon payment in goods:

"The American Government is en-
deavoring to prevent the debtor na-
tions from meeting their obligations
in America."

"The very fact that up to the war
America was a debtor nation and
was consequently more anxious to
sell than to buy has prevented the
American people from realizing that
the extraordinary change which the
war has effected in their fortunes by
converting them from a debtor to a
creditor nation demands a change in
their point of view."

But the point of view of Sir GEORGE
PAISH himself is bound to be strongly
influenced by his own environment,
by the advantages to his country of
its tariff system, by the absolute
needs of his country, with its differ-
ent economic situation, for a different
tariff system from the system that is
essential to us with our different eco-
nomic situation and our vast stake
in home industries and home pro-
ductivity.

It is true enough that in the main
debts among the nations of the world
must be paid with goods if they are
paid at all. This is so as a general
proposition when trading countries
have normal gold supplies to settle
the net balances after the exchange
of goods. It is singularly so now
when the debtor nations have not
enough gold to do their work at home
and when this great nation has more
gold than it knows what to do with.

But this country, different both
in its economic conditions and in its
trade relations from any other coun-
try on earth, has a colossal free trade
among the half hundred great States
and dependencies within its own
boundaries. And it has this free
trade among these various and varied
States, exactly as if among various
and varied countries, on a perfectly
rational, normal basis. That is to
say, labor costs and other economic

conditions do not vary so widely
among these great free trading State
communities as to make it impossible
for them to deal freely with one an-
other on something like even terms
as to the fundamentals that deter-
mine whether one community pos-
sessed of its labor and other economic
conditions can preserve its industrial
life against the competition of a rival
community possessed of its labor and
other economic conditions.

The country's foreign trade is
important to it, but its domestic
trade, domestic industry and domestic
life are incomparably more important
to it.

With the American wage as high
as it is the tariff doors of the country
could not be thrown wide open with-
out turning over our incomparable
markets to the outside producers of
the world. This would destroy Ameri-
can industries, impoverish American
wage earners and work economic
havoc throughout the whole country.

For the very market value of our
crops and other natural products is
built upon the purchasing power of
the workers in American industrial
sections.

And, too, the American wage
could not be abruptly let down to a
more nearly competitive basis, as
to the labor cost of goods, with
cheap foreign labor—the American
wage could not be let down so sud-
denly and so far without political as
well as economic revolution and
chaos. There is nobody that could
thus let it down. There is nobody
that would if he could.

This does not mean that THE NEW
YORK HERALD holds any brief for or
offers any defense of protective tariff
excesses, abuses and idiocies. Ameri-
can tariffs to be tolerable to Ameri-
can consumers must be sound and
must be reasonable. If they are not
they cannot endure.

But to throw away all tariff bar-
riers, the rational as well as the
irrational, the good along with the
bad, is so utterly beyond the bounds
of the possible that the question is
not debatable. The American people
would far better wipe out every dol-
lar of foreign obligations due us than
to turn this country over to the eco-
nomic ravages of free trade.

Ireland's Constitution.

The Constitution of the Irish Free
State, adopted by the Irish Parlia-
ment on Wednesday night, embodies
in permanent form the treaty signed
between Ireland and England last
December. The men most responsi-
ble for that remarkable peace are
now dead or out of power. GRIFFITH
and COLLINS are in their graves;
LOYD GEORGE and WINSTON CHURCH-
ILL have left office. But their work
remains and the Constitution which
is the result of it passed the Dail with
little opposition.

The new British Government is
committed to the general Irish policy
of its predecessor. It is likely to
accept the Free State Constitution
without radical change. The docu-
ment follows the treaty closely. No
wise Tory, no matter what his feel-
ings with regard to the treaty, will
try to stand in the way of completing
the peace between the islands. It
would be a pity if the most aston-
ishing triumph in LLOYD GEORGE'S
history should be upset. And it
would be political suicide for the
party upsetting it.

The Oxford Accent.

The protest by BERNARD SHAW
against acceptance of the accent of
Oxford University as a standard in
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sympathizers in this country, al-
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sort of English they are listening to.

There is little reason to believe that
the speech of the average English
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other seat of culture.

Yet their speech is the excuse given
by the average American theater
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They are supposed to deliver their
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Authorities on speech have more
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English heard on our stage may have
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When two or three players from Lon-
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that in evening dress they failed to
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Nowadays it is the uncom-
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the average Impresario urges as his
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there were never so many actors of
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More Fast Flying.

Records in air travel do not hold for
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Throttling Disease.

Dr. WILLIAM W. KEEN of Philadel-
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"We are gradually throttling disease
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have merely laid the foundations for
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power we can only guess.

When Dr. KEEN began the study of
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Women With Souls.

Testimony From Genesis, From Elissa
and From Moses.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I beg
leave to inclose these memoranda show-
ing that Moses and Elissa recognized
the fact most clearly that women have
souls.

"And it came to pass as her [Rachel's]
soul was in departing for [die] that
she called his name Ben-oni; but his
father called him Benjamin." Genesis
35:18.

"And Moses spake unto the heads of
the tribes. . . If a woman also vow a
vow unto the Lord, and bind herself by
a vow, being in her father's house in her
youth; and her father hear her vow, and
her husband hear her oath, and her
father shall hold her peace at her: then all
her vows shall stand." Numbers 30:1, 2, 3, 4.